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Hongkong Daily Press.

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11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
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3.45 p.m. to 4.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
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8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
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NIGHT CARS on Week Days.
NIGHT CARS.

Extra cars at 11.45 p.m. and 11.45 a.m.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Com-
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JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
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Hongkong, 6th June, 1903. [2761]

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PORTLAND CEMENT.
Casks of 375 lbs. net \$4.75 per cwt. ex Factory.
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SHewan, TOMEs & CO.,
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Hongkong, 14th August, 1903. [1660]

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MONOPOLE, FUTURE, CENTUR, and
NEW PREMIER CYCLES. Best American
Machines in the Market, always on View and
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nearly as good as new, at greatly reduced prices.
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Mrs. DONALDSON (daughter of
Professor F. F. WALLACE, of Rose-
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inform the residents of Hongkong and district
that her Classes are now forming in the CITY
HALL; and beginners who wish to be able to
dance this season in time for the Scotch Ball
should enrol at once.

BEGINNERS' CLASS.
Twice weekly \$10 a month.

ADVANCED CLASS.
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PRIVATE CLASSES or PUPILS as may
be arranged.
Pupils enrolled at the Robinson Piano Co. Ltd.
Hongkong, 15th October 1903. [288]

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FURNITURE STORE
PLATED, GLASS AND CROCKERY
WARE, &c., &c.; and FOOCHOW
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69, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
Hongkong, 21st September, 1903. [286]

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Bob's Exchange Tables, Very Complete \$10.00; CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.
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From Hongkong to Canton, by the Pearl River; DATE BLOCKS, &c., 1904.
by C. V. Lloyd \$1.50; [283]

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Their Brands are favourably known all over the World.

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SUPERB OLD COGNAC,
\$23.50 PER DOZ.

Distinguished, by Four Stars on the label.

C.P. & Co.'s INVALID'S PORT
\$21 PER DOZ.

This fine Wine is old, soft, and of grand flavour.

See analysis and certificate by Professor Cassall.

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BLEND WHISKY,

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FLANNEL LOUNGE SUITS \$20 to \$25

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ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANTS NOW IN OPERATION IN CANTON AND

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ESTIMATES MADE FOR ALL KINDS OF ELECTRICAL WORK AND SUPPLIES.

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WE DO NOT ADVERTISE TO SELL SOME GOODS AT LESS THAN COST

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IS MARKED AT A CLOSE PRICE, AT THE PRICE WHICH WE THINK IS

FAIR. IN A YEAR'S BUYING, TAKING IN ALL KINDS OF DRUG STORE

GOODS, YOU WILL SAVE MONEY BY MAKING YOUR PURCHASES IN OUR

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[283]

SAINT RAPHAEL WINE.

It is prescribed in the most varied forms of diseases and proves particularly
efficacious to revive the forces of persons infected by illness or laborious
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NO OTHER IS PRESCRIBED IN THE PARIS HOSPITALS.

Telephone No. 75.

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SOLE AGENTS.

16, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 17th October, 1903.

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SOLE AGENTS.

[286]

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NERNST ELECTRIC LIGHT.

BEAUTY OF ILLUMINATION COMBINED WITH GREAT ECONOMY

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INTIMATION

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BLEND

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SCOTCH WHISKY.

Our celebrated "E" Liqueur SCOTCH WHISKY is a Blend of the Finest WHISKIES distilled in SCOTLAND. Specially selected, of great age, very fine and mellow.

Its superior quality has established its reputation as the LEADING SCOTCH WHISKY IN THE EAST.

Per Dozen 816.50
less 10 per cent. discount on account of current Exchange.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
One communication relating to the new columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communication addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.
All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No unauthorised signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be accepted.
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Telegraphic Address: PRESS. Codes: A.R.C. 5th Ed.
Lodge's
P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DESVŒUX ROAD S.I.
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 31ST OCTOBER, 1908.

It was with some curiosity that we read that last week a meeting of the Shanghai Chinese Y.M.C.A. defeated a resolution to the effect that "the opening of the whole of China to international commerce under existing trade conditions and precedents would be beneficial to China." It is true that it was not exactly a vote of the society which threw out the resolution, but a judgment upon the arguments advanced for and against. Nevertheless the decision is hardly one which would have been looked for. The chief arguments advanced against the opening up of the country were:—the flocking in of undesirable people; the creation of hostility toward foreigners, followed by riots and the consequent loss of territory to China; the purchase of land and building of houses by foreigners, taking away China's sovereign rights; and, finally, the inevitability of partition. It was also advanced that the mere investing of foreign capital in China impaired her sovereign rights, and that with China thrown open "dumping" of unnecessary foreign goods under the low tariff would ensue. It may be seen that those arguments vary a good deal in their cogency. It does not seem probable that large numbers of undesirables would care to penetrate into the interior of China. They are in the coast ports already, and they are not likely to desire to wander far from European luxuries, as they esteem them. As for the state of feeling which might be produced toward foreigners, a gradual accustoming of the natives to contact with foreigners is bound to come about. Of course, if the whole of China were suddenly thrown open and foreigners of all sorts were to pour in, trouble might reasonably be expected, but this is not what we

should describe as "the opening of China to international commerce under existing trade conditions and precedents." The purchase of land and building of houses by foreigners in the interior would, it is true, have some effect upon China's sovereign rights as long as extraterritoriality exists in China and foreign money cannot be invested in China without a certain amount of infringement of China's rights. But China cannot take a dignified place in the world save by progress, and that progress is not going to come from within but must be bought at price. The question for China to settle is, how much is it worth paying? As to partition being the inevitable result of the opening up of the whole country, the very reverse is surely the truth. Had Manchuria been open to foreigners it would not now be practically a part of Russia. It is because they were closed places that Kiao-chau, Wei-hai-wei, and Kuan-chuan-wan are no longer Chinese. An open port is China's great safeguard against aggression. If Mukden, Tatungkou, and Antung are really to be opened, in accordance with the new commercial treaties between China and the United States and Japan, then there will be at least a vestige of China's sovereignty over Manchuria left. The future safety and integrity of the Chinese Empire really depends on the abandonment of the policy of exclusion. This does not mean that China ought suddenly to throw the doors wide open. What is required is that the principal towns which form trading centres shall be gradually, but not too gradually, made open "ports" under similar conditions to those already existing. This removes the question of their seizure by any one nation from one between China and that nation to the international class. There can be little doubt what would have happened at Amoy in 1900, had Japan then a free hand. Happily our Allies listened to reason and withdrew their force from the international settlement without delay. The only sound advice that friends of China can give her is to open the principal towns in every province to foreign trade, for this will preserve the provinces to China. If they are not opened under China's rule, they will pass from that rule, slowly perhaps, but surely. Foreigners cannot of course claim that they do not hope to profit very largely by the opening up of China; but at least they can say sincerely that China herself will be the greatest gainer. The present unhappy

should describe as "the opening of China to international commerce under existing trade conditions and precedents." The purchase of land and building of houses by foreigners in the interior would, it is true, have some effect upon China's sovereign rights as long as extraterritoriality exists in China and foreign money cannot be invested in China without a certain amount of infringement of China's rights. The

letter addressed by Mr. Balfour to the Archbishop of Canterbury last month on the Macedonian question will be found on p. 9 to the rice-crop.

To-day's competition of the Hongkong Rifle Association will be for spoons, commencing at 3 p.m. Ranges 200, 500, and 600 yards; seven shots and a sighter at each range.

H.R.H. Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, and afterwards of Saxe-Coburg, arrived in Hongkong this day 34 years ago. As is well known, his portrait hangs in the City Hall.

Once more Kwailin has been captured by the Kwangsi rebels—on paper. Perhaps it is only the same story repeated, but this time we read it in the columns of our French contemporary at Shanghai.

The following posts have been declared by the Government of Bengal to be infected with plague:—Bombay, Amoy, Hongkong, Porehunder, Broach, Mandvi, Manila, Karachi, and Bhavnagar. But why Hongkong?

L'Echo de Chine states that the Vicomte de Fontenay will replace M. de Plancy at Sool during the latter's leave of absence. It appears that the report of the Comte de Bezauze succeeding M. de Plancy is incorrect.

The acting Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, has submitted for the consideration of the Governor in Council, a proposal for the compulsory registration of all books of account used throughout the Bombay Presidency. The proposal is based on the long experience of native and English account books as produced in Courts of Law. If it is adopted, it will in all probability effectually put a stop to the dishonest practices of making false and fictitious entries in account books by the insertion of new pages and the removal of old ones, as occasion requires.

We are in receipt of a sample lot of Christmas cards from Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, all of them show great artistic merit in their get-up, containing within delicately ornamented and tinted covers excellent souvenir views of Hongkong and neighbourhood, and the season's greetings both in English and in Chinese. They should find a ready sale and will be much appreciated by home friends. A souvenir-book of very fine views of Hongkong and its environs is also among the Christmas stores of the same firm, and gives at a glance a perfect idea of the surrounding beauties of this Colony.

A telegram to the *Straits Echo*, from Bangkok, on the 17th inst., says the court-martial convened to try Colonel Phya Datsakorn and Captain Bute, on the charge of causing a British subject to be shot at Tha-fa last year, has resulted in the former being sentenced to 12 years' military imprisonment. The Court has postponed its decision respecting Captain Bute.

The following is the programme of music to be performed by the band of the 11th Mahratta Light Infantry, on the New Parade Ground next Monday from 4.30 to 6 p.m.—

March "Hedgehog" Bremen
Overture "Rosamunde" Schubert
Value "Iphigenia" Royle
Selection "La Cigale" Andran
Serenade "Der Engel Lied" Braga
Selection "The Medal and the Maid" Jones
"God Save the King."

The 11th Mahratta Light Infantry is the new name for the 13th Bombeys; the 14th Bombeys, also stationed at Hongkong, are now the 11th Mahrattas.

There was a rumour current in St. Petersburg last month that the Minister of War, General Kuropatkin, will shortly be made Governor-General of the Caucasus in place of Prince Galitzin, who is said to have had a stroke of paralysis. It is possible that this is a part of uncertainty which has prevailed in Government circles since the resignation of M. Witte as Minister of Finance, though it is the general belief in St. Petersburg that General Kuropatkin no longer enjoys the secure favour of the Emperor.

Advice from Linares (Mexico) state that the Mexican Congress has awarded a medal to Miss Manuela Flores, the eighteen-year-old daughter of the Mayor of Linares, for her brave and untiring services rendered during the recent epidemic of yellow fever. When her father was attacked by the disease Miss Flores, with the permission of the Governor, assumed control of the Mayor's office, and when the other city officials had either succumbed to the fever or fled the place she conducted the entire city administration with such ability as to win the highest praise from the Mexican Government.

News comes from Australia of a curious action brought by a reporter, named McBullock, on the *Melbourne Age*, against the proprietors of that journal for £487 damages for wrongful dismissal and libel. The journalist had reported Sir John Madden, the Chief Justice, as saying in a speech on "The Gospel of Beauty" that all intelligent foreigners who visited Australia were struck with the vulgar and unintelligent chatter of the women, and their graceless carriage. Sir John wrote to the *Age* repudiating the statement, and that journal, in publishing his letter, added a footnote expressing regret that their reporter had misapprehended his remarks. They also dismissed the reporter. Hence his action. Sir John Madden was himself called for the defence, and subjected to a stiff cross-examination, but stuck to his repudiation. A number of journalists gave evidence that it was a common practice among public men to allege misreporting whenever they had said anything they had reason to regret. Ultimately the reporter was awarded 1s. damages for the libel and £7 for wrongful dismissal.

By kind permission of Major Radcliffe and officers, the band of the 33rd Burma Infantry will play at the Hongkong Hotel from 8 to 9.30 p.m. to-night. The programme is as follows:—
March "Marcha des Toreros" Godard
Overture "Tancar" Rossini
Selection "Patmos" Sullivan
Aria "Jesus" Spohr
Selection "The Girl from Kay" Ivan Caryl
Waltz "Only once a Day" May Osterle
Intermezzo "Pendant le Bal" Gillet
"God Save the King."

MENU.—
Hors d'Œuvres.
Consommé Colbert.
Fish à la Genoise.
Pigeon en Compôte.
Café à la Crème.
Farcis.

Roast Ribs of Beef and Horseradish.

Roast Turkey and York Ham.

Boiled Bacon and Spinach.

Scrambled Eggs.

Rice Pudding à la Confit, Neapolitan Ices, Cream.

Tippy Cake.

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letter addressed by Mr. Balfour to the Archbishop of Canterbury last month on the Macedonian question will be found on p. 9 to the rice-crop.

A communication from the master of the *Putian* would lead us to believe that it was not his ship by which the notable feat recorded in our issue of the 29th inst. was performed.

How many friends will be interested to know of the marriage of Sergt. J. J. Watt, of the Detective Staff of the H.K. Police, who won the May Memorial Prize the first year it was started. He was married in the Waverly Hotel, Aberdeen, on the 16th October, to Jeanne Ann Brownie, daughter of the late Mr. Brownie, saddler, Elgin, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

The Shanghai correspondent of the *Times* writes that neither Wu Ting-fang's appointment as Vice-President of the Board of Commerce in the capital nor the establishment of this new board raises expectations among Chinese merchants, who are fully aware that the Government is not so much influenced by recognition of the country's financial and commercial necessities as by the desire to create new posts for the ever-increasing number of officials and at the same time to increase the Court's opportunities of lucrative patronage.

The acting Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, has submitted for the consideration of the Governor in Council, a proposal for the compulsory registration of all books of account used throughout the Bombay Presidency. The proposal is based on the long experience of native and English account books as produced in Courts of Law. If it is adopted, it will in all probability effectually put a stop to the dishonest practices of making false and fictitious entries in account books by the insertion of new pages and the removal of old ones, as occasion requires.

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A correspondent, signing himself "Cumbrae-Cuidas," writes complaining that he hears there are to be no strathspeys or reels at the S. Andrew's Ball this year, and asks how it can be a Scotch (sic) Ball without strathspeys or reels. He says that Hongkong has now good chances of learning to dance them, and concludes:—The Scotch Ball only comes once a year, and when it does come, let us have it.

It would be just as well, or no better, with the haggis, as the strathspeys and reels. However, we are sure that the Scotch gentlemen on the Committee won't allow such a thing to happen.

There are always possibilities of a career in the United States Army, writes a special correspondent to the *Times*. Americans as a people are practical, and, if during a war an officer from the auxiliary services shows special aptitude for military service, the United States Army is glad to add him to its ranks. The men are eager for work, and have put in some hard practice. On Thursday, from 6.30 a.m. till 8 a.m., gun-drill with Maxims and a 15-pounder was engaged in. From 10 to 11.30 a.m. there was instruction in range-finding with the mukoueto, and a 100-lb. Then on till one o'clock there was Maxim-firing, when some very good shooting was put up, and again at 4.30 p.m. there was another practice with the 15-pounder and Maxim.

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TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

SPORTING NOTES.

It is unfortunate that the match which was to have been played on the Cricket Ground today has fallen through, and that we have to wait a little longer before we see the first encounter between the Club and the Garrison. In its stead a game between a Service and a Civilian team has been arranged, the latter side not being fully made up yet. Only three of the late Inter-club champions appear, all in the civilian team, while the Service eleven includes eight military and three naval men. The excitement will be rather mild probably. The first Club v. Garrison game should be worth watching, though, apart from Lamden, the Garrison is hardly as strong as it has been in some recent years; but Lamden is half a side in himself, and Chichester, Davies, Rimington and a few more can be relied on to give him support. The Club XI. naturally is looked on as stronger just now than it has been for some time.

The Hongkong Cricket League, which should do a lot of good for local second-class cricket, commenced operations with the drawn game between the Civil Service and Craigengower Clubs, which are two of the strongest Happy Valley teams. Entries for the League, however, only close to-day, so that the exact number of entries for the competition is not known yet. The League ought to be able to put a strong combined eleven into the field at the end of the season, and even give the H.K.C.C. a game.

The Rugby section of the H.K.C.C. met with a sad blow to their hopes on Thursday, when the fifteen from H.M.S. *Glory* defeated them by a try to nil. The Club is weakest half back (how much we miss the loss of Faddy!), and in week-day matches is hardly likely to get a good representation in other departments. As the *Glory* men were so badly beaten at Singapore only a week before, it is the reverse of encouraging that they beat us; and it must be confessed that their team is not as strong as it was last year. Clark leaves next week, which will still further enfeeble the Club's sides. Evidently a big effort is required if there is to be a successful Rugby season. The Associationists, on the other hand, are looking forward to a much better record than last year's. It might somewhat unkindly be said that they may well do. Strong recruits were badly wanted last season. There seems a possibility that some at least have been found. Aucott, for instance, at full back, seems a promising addition, if not another Russell. If the forward line can settle down the Club might do well. The Shield competition will come on about the end of the year, the first round probably commencing after Christmas, as was the case last year. To-day the H.K.C.C. meets the regimental team of the Sherwood Foresters, a rather severe test, seeing that two or three of the Club team are in Camp at Stonecutters' and that Cooper is on the sick list.

At the Wigwam Club during the week, Boyd and Murphy beat Worcester and Swan in the Doubles, and Tibby beat Coppin in the "B" Singles. H. Hancock has to meet Trimmingham in the Championship, but he does not appear to have quite shaken off his dengue fever, which is not calculated to improve his play. The Doubles and "B" Singles are also in the final stage, Trimmingham and Humphreys having to encounter Boyd and Murphy in the former, and Lawson and Tibby coming together in the latter.

The Hongkong Gun Club's championship will be shot off soon. It is to be hoped that the event will take place before H.E. Sir Henry Blake leaves, so as to give him a chance of carrying off a prize for which he has already tried twice and only been defeated on the shoot-off. Last year, when the championship, by the way, was held on the 6th, 7th, and 8th October, Sir Henry Blake and Captain Cadigan tied with 17 out of 20 birds, but the Finsiter showed brilliant form in the shoot-off, breaking 20 birds in succession against the Governor's 16.

To-day sees the opening cruise of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club and a Ladies' Race. To-morrow the first club race will be sailed. Special interest attaches to this in yachting circles locally, on account of the expectations formed about the two new yachts *Mermaid* and *Aileen*. With them to compete with the *Dione* and *Vernon*, racing should be better this year than ever it was in the Colony.

There is at last a stir in the bowling world, the German Club having issued a challenge to the Hongkong, present holders of the joint trophy. With their new alleys, which must be a handicap to the Hongkong Club bowlers, the Germans should stand a good chance; but they have lost some of their best men.

The Shanghai Regatta, at which Hongkong once hoped to compete, begins on Monday. In the International Eights only Ireland and Germany are able to put on crews the Irishmen being the favourites. In the International fours England and Scotland also have crews, the English and Germans and the Scots and Irish meeting in the first heat. The German four are fancied and are reported confident of repeating last year's victory.

I read recently in a Shanghai paper of American propensities that the Municipal Council have tabooed boxing. "Well," remarked the paper, "there wasn't much to taboo, come to think of it. For months past uncouth affrays have been palmed off on local livers of the manly art, engrossed by oinks, plug-uglies, and a select corps of the too-lazy-to-work brigade who have lattered to their hearts' content on the crudity and gullibility of a section of Shanghai's populace to whom God has given money without bestowing at the same time even

a slight idea of its value." Hongkong may be Parsons, I should imagine, lost the "oinks, plug-uglies," etc., should rush here to "bathe," now that they have lost Shanghai. But, a matter of fact, there is still less genuine boxing to be seen here than in Shanghai. By the way, Jack Grace of notorious memory has been favouring Colombo with a visit. The latest Colombo papers say that he is waiting for the first convenient steamer for England; he went as far as Bangalore with McAlpine when he discovered that he had "just about had enough of it." Well, Hongkong had enough of him.

The late John Crossland, the Lancashire bowler, was in his 61st year. A Nottingham man by birth, he was associated in first-class cricket with Lancashire, appearing first for that county in 1878. In 1882 he was the most dangerous fast bowler in England. In the season and afterwards he met with great success; but he will be remembered not so much for what he did in the cricket field as for the controversy to which his delivery gave rise. The Lancashire committee upheld him, and maintained that he was a fair bowler, but the majority of experts condemned him as undoubtedly a thrower. Matters reached a climax in 1885, when Kent, at the instigation of Lord Harris, then their captain—declined to play their return match with Lancashire. A little later in the same season, while the dispute was still at its height, Crossland suddenly dropped out of the Lancashire eleven, it being found that he had broken his resilience qualification. This closed his connection with first-class cricket; but he went on playing in small matches, only giving up the game about four years ago. It is recorded that the vigour in expletives which is characteristic of the North-country mining man remained with Crossland throughout his cricket career. On one occasion the Rev. Vernon Royle, who was fielding as usual at cover, warned "Jack" that the batsman then on his way from the pavilion was a parson, and to be grieved in his remarks. Crossland evidently felt unequal to lengthened restraint, so he told Mr. Royle that the only thing to be done was to adroitly well knock the padre's pulpit over, which he proceeded to do first ball.

OMPAK.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE VOLUNTEER CAMP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Stonecutters', 30th October.

SIR,—I quite sympathise with Sergt. Wilcox in most matters concerning which he wrote to you on Wednesday, the 24th inst., and I think that "Volunteer," who also wrote on the 29th, just, must be a "little bit off the top" (possibly too much shandy) if he considers that Sergt. Wilcox's letter inferred that the occasional remarks which have appeared in the Press were more or less true. I understand by the letter quite the reverse, and what I would like to know is, Where could you find a more abstemious body of men than the H.K.V.C. east of Suez? Echo answers, Where? I can blow the froth off a driver's half-pint of the much-maligned shandy after doing two hours' drill in the foxes, so that the man who came later wouldn't get much; and the man who cannot deserve to wear six yards of blue ribbon masque the S. John's Ambulance medal? By the way, might not Sergt. Wilcox obtain the D.C.M. if his conduct were reported to Headquarters; and should there be a Society which presents medals for extreme modesty, I would bet ten to one on Sergt. Wilcox securing one. To conclude, to do ten days in Camp and follow out the routine (the new Sergt. Major looks after that) is not all bear and skittles, and if any of you hypercritical, sneering civilian Johnnies doubt my word, just join the Corps as an experiment, and (D.V.) I might have the pleasure of drilling you round the tail of a 15-pounder BL next Camp at 6 a.m., and keep you standing with your teeth chattering while your thick heads grasp the details.

ALSO SERGT. 2 CO. H.K.V.C.
(but of the Left Half.)

CHURCH SERVICES.

S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

All Saints' Day.

Holy Communion 7.30 a.m.
1st November; 2nd Sunday after Trinity.
Matins (11 a.m.).

Responses, Tallis' Festival; Venite, Goodison; Psalms, Wesley 41 and 2; Hopkins, Monk Hopkins (5); Te Deum, Rusel, Jones, Fye (over); Benedictus, Troutbeck (over); Anthem, "What are these that are arrayed in white robes?"

Holy Communion 12 noon.
Kyrie, Hopkins, No. 74; Offertory, Hymn, 437 (2nd tune), Unison.

Evening (5.45 p.m.).
Responses, Tallis' Festival; Psalms, Purcell, Cooke, Tacker; Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, Trinell in D; Anthem, "What are these that are arrayed in white robes?" Hymn, 429 and 437.

S. PETER'S CHURCH.

Queen's Road West.

Matins (11 a.m.).

Venite, Hayes; Te Deum, Lawes; Jubilate, Russell; Hymns, 268, 594, 311, and 219; Kyrie, Nards.

Holy Communion 12.15.
Evening (6.30 p.m.).

Magnificat, Hawkins; Nunc Dimittis, Turner; Hymns, 318, 295, 314, and 262.

The Church launch *DaySpring* will call on ships carrying white crews to bring friends ashore to the services between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m., and between 5.15 and 6 p.m. (Kowloon Police Pier 10.30 and 6); returning afterwards. The Answering Pennant is the call flag. All the sittings are free and unappropriated. Visitors welcome. Books, &c., provided. Sunday School—10.45 a.m.

POLICE COURT.

Friday, 30th October.

BEFORE MR. T. SERCOMBE SMITH
(POLICE MAGISTRATE).

THE BELLIOS TERRACE ASSAULT CASE.—The further hearing of the case against Chan Cheng for assault and robbery of Miss Elizabeth, and her amah, at No. 18, Bellios Terrace on the 16th September, particulars of which have been already reported in these columns, was resumed yesterday, when Mr. A. Surr, Assistant Engineer in the P.W.D., gave evidence as to the position of the tables, chairs, and bed in the room where the robbery was alleged to have taken place, relatively to the door of the same.

The witness (re-called) stated that the man who brought the letter stood at the foot of the stairs in the yard, at the side-door where she opened it, and followed her upstairs. Sergt. Sullivan testified to going to No. 18, Bellios Terrace on the afternoon of the 16th September and finding the room in a disordered state, with several cloths, and so on, on the floor; the bedroom being arranged as testified to by the last witness, the head of the bed being towards the front of the house.

Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, Acting Superintendent of Police, testified that he had the prisoner placed among eleven other Chinese on the evening of the 16th September, and the witness Chan from the pawn-shop, picked out the defendant without hesitation. Chan Pok Long was then called and affirmed that he read the account of the robbery to prisoner, when a statement was made by the prisoner, which the witness read to them, which read as follows: "I and six other men robbed the European lady. I know four of them, but do not know two of them. One man seized the amah and two men seized the European lady, and then I went to the pawn-shop and pawned a silver watch which was stolen from the European lady."

The prisoner was then asked if he had anything to say, and was given the usual warning. The prisoner said all he had to say was that he did not commit this crime, but had no witnesses.

The prisoner was then formally committed to take his trial at the next sessions. Liu Ngan, the second prisoner in the case, was then put on trial on the charge of being implicated in the crime.

The amah, the first witness in this case, repeated the evidence given in the case against Chan Cheng, and again could not identify the prisoner.

Miss Bateman was then called and also testified as in the former case, being also unable to identify the prisoner as one of the two men.

The Wellington Street pawn-broker was called, but failed to identify the prisoner as one of the men with Chan Cheng when he pawned the silver watch.

Chan Pok Long was then called, and said he arrested the prisoner Liu Ngan on the 23rd October, when the latter made a statement, which the witness wrote down, to the effect that he was with the other prisoners, but did not take part in the robbery or receive any share of the booty.

The case was here adjourned until the 6th November.

BEFORE MR. J. H. KEMP, ACTING POLICE MAGISTRATE.

THE GRIFFITHS PERJURY CASE.

Remanded from the 23rd inst., the case against John Griffiths for perjury was resumed yesterday afternoon. The circumstances of the case have been already reported. As the evidence in the case was not complete the prisoner was remanded until Monday, the 2nd November.

MONEY AND MARRIAGE.

This *Strait Times* has some strong remarks to make about the announcement of the approaching marriage of Miss Gooley to the Duke of Roxburghe. Miss Gooley, says that journal, is certainly the wealthiest American girl to marry out of her own country as yet recorded. The cost of her to carry across the Atlantic is three times as great as that which any of her predecessors brought to an alien wooman.

Her husband-elect, however, is also a man of vast wealth. In his case there can be no suggestion of a hunt for a fortune. The same, however, cannot be said of certain other international matches where fair Americans have found titled husbands on the Continent, and these latter bargains make American matronhood winsome, and should, though it will not, check the nulvous social aspirations of American girls. To be held up as the prize in a vulgar business deal, to be bartered away by strangers and unscrupulously, unless there be a sore decline in the line of Eve by which we suspect, this spectacle must be hateful to every gentleman. It does not pay to be a countess, a princess or a queen at such a cost. Miss Gooley's *dot* is \$400,000.00.

The paper concludes:—Meanwhile some excuse for such a high protective import tariff as exists under the United States administration would seem to be justified as a retaliatory act to compensate for the millions taken out of the country by the charming daughters of the Union who marry abroad. It is estimated that some \$200,000,000 have been taken out of the United States by heiresses who have married British and foreign noblemen within the last 20 years; while the amount taken by those who have married commoners cannot be estimated.

MINING.—Raubis have sold at \$8, and more shares are obtainable at that rate. Punjoms and Jeelbas are unchanged and without business.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been booked at \$801 and close in further request. A sale at \$209 for Kowloon is also reported. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves can be placed, to a small extent, at \$86, holders at present asking \$87. New Amoy Docks are quiet at \$88. Finsiter after reported sales in the North Farms 110 have advanced to \$110, 117½ buyers.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands continue steady with some sellers at \$154. Kowloon Lands are neglected at \$88. West points have sold and close steady at \$524.

Humphreys Estates are procurable to a small extent at \$103. Hongkong Hotels are procurable at \$147 with probable buyers at \$85.

CHINESE HOTELS.—Oriental Hotels are on offer at \$85.

WATKINS.—Hongkong continues in demand at \$144. The Northern stocks are unchanged and without local business.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Island Cements can be placed at \$22, and Watsons to a small extent at \$144. United Asbestos are wanted at \$9 (ordinary) and \$10 (founders). China Porcelains have declined to \$9 with sellers and other sellers. Powells have been booked at \$84 and close with probable buyers at the rate.

DESIRE FOR A NEW CAPITAL.

A message lately arrived from Peking, says the *N.C. Daily News*, states that since the open determination of the Russians to permanently occupy Manchuria, coupled with the demand of Japan and other Powers to make Peking a treaty port; the desire of the Empress Dowager to abandon the present capital and make her home elsewhere, has been increased thousandfold. When the Court returned to Peking from Hsian in January, 1902, the hearts of the Empress Dowager and her principal Councillors and favourites were yet hotly hostile against the Westerners, although they were shrewd and politic enough to be able to comprehend that any open evidence of this hostility would be met with condign punishment and even loss of liberty at the hands of the hard-fisted foreigners. Hence we have been entertained ever since with the spectacle of the assumption of hypocritical and apparently cordial friendship by the Empress Dowager, her princes and Ministers and their wives and daughters—most of whom, of course, take their cue from the Empress Dowager—towards the members of the various Legations and their wives, daughters and friends. The first part of the deep-laid scheme which the Conservative party—in which category we must place the Empress Dowager and her chief councillors and all their associates, bigots and ex-Boxers—have drawn up ever since the return of the Court to Peking, was (and is) to lull asleep the suspicions of the representatives of the various Powers and their families, while on the other hand preparations were to be quietly and secretly made to collect the newest style of arms and ammunition to arm a huge army of Manchus and Chinese volunteers, such as Boxers, mounted and hill banditti, pirates and the riffraff of country villages and towns, for the purpose of slaying all foreigners and their native friends and sympathisers who could be surprised and massacred, and driving by sheer superiority of numbers into the sea the balances of their foreign enemies who were alert enough not to be taken by surprise. The second portion of the scheme was to abandon Peking altogether and make either Kialing, the capital of Honan province, or Hsian, the capital of Shensi province, the future capital of the Empire. If all went well Pao-tung was also to have the honour of being made the northern capital of the Manchu dynasty, as Hsian was to be the western and Kialing the central capital of the Empire. The whole scheme noted in the foregoing was to be brought to completion by the winter of the present year at the earliest or at the latest in the mid-autumn of 1904. Events, however, seemed to force themselves upon the Conservative Party, and in such a way as to cause many of the principal biots of the party, metaphorically speaking, to lose their heads as it were. Contrary to expectation the Conservatives found themselves sold by their allies the Russophiles mandarins, and they found that they were likely to abandon Peking, not because they were driving the foreign barbarians into the sea, but because the Russians had come to stay, and would soon hold the regions nearby, encircling the sacred city of Peking itself. To make things worse, a demand had been earnestly made to make Peking a treaty port, a thing in itself so offensive to the sensibilities of the Empress Dowager that the thing alone would be sufficient to drive her out of that city. For this reason, although the plan to drive out foreigners has by force of circumstances to be abandoned—not abandoned by any means—that of abandoning Peking has become the burning question of the day, and repeated instructions have, according to reliable sources, been sent to the Governors of Honan (Kialing) and Shensi (Hsian) to keep the palaces occupied by the Court in 1900 and 1901 in thorough repair and readiness to receive her Majesty at any moment. Assuming replies have been received, and the Empress Dowager is accordingly much more at ease than formerly.

JOINT STOCK-SHARES.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth say in their weekly

share report, dated Hongkong, 30th October:—

No change of importance has occurred in the general condition of our market during the past week, and there is but little fresh business to report.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have

been booked at the slightly reduced rate of \$830.

London has suffered a severe decline to \$261.

Nationals continue in request at \$33, no shares being obtainable under \$30.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions are quiet

at \$492. China Traders are reported to have

been booked at \$88 and \$80, closing with

probable buyers at \$60. North China, Yangtze, and Canton, are unchanged.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong are procurable at \$320.

China close steady at \$

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to DAILY PRESS only, and special business matters to THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be discontinued on 31st October.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS, Codes: A.B.C., 6th Ed. P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

THE SALE at ROSE VILLAS EAST, 14, BONHAM ROAD, will be RESUMED TO-DAY, at 11 A.M. SHARP.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1903. [3021]

TO LET.

NOS. 1 and 2, ALVESTON TERRACE, Apply—

YEW KEE BANK, 133, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1903. [3019]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE COMPETITION TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 31st instant, will be for SPOONS, commencing at 3 P.M. Range: 200, 500 and 600 yards. Seven Shots and a Sighter at each Range.

M. S. NORTHCOTE, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1903. [110]



ZETLAND LODGE No. 525, E.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of A ZETLAND LODGE will be held at the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on MONDAY, the 2nd NOVEMBER, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1903. [3018]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"THALES."

Captain Robson, will be despatched for the above port to-morrow, the 1st November, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPHAIR & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1903. [3020]

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR RANGOON, VIA AMOY AND SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"JELUNGA."

Captain Windibank, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 2nd November, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1903. [3016]

BRITISH-INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM RANGOON AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"JELUNGA"

having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from along-side.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after NOON, of the 31st inst., will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense into Godavas at EAST POINT.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1903. [3015]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS AND CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT

will be ready on Monday, and will contain—

Leading Articles—

Japan and Russia.

The Opening of China.

Boilermakers.

The Police and Crime.

The Ninghai Troubles.

A Martyr's Memorial for Shanghai.

A Proposed Anglo-Russian Journal.

Japan and Russia.

Hongkong Jetties.

The Volunteer Camp.

Notes from the Botanic Gardens.

The Threatened Typhoon.

Alleged Peking Plot.

Curious Cases at Bangkok.

New Territory Notes.

Canton.

Foochow.

Port Arthur.

Correspondence.

Supreme Court.

Sporting Notes.

Crickets.

Football.

Hongkong and Port News.

Commercial.

Shipping.

Subscription, \$12 per Annum, payable in advance; postage, 82.

Extra copies 30 cents each, Cash.

Copies can be posted from the Office to addresses sent; including postage 34 cents each, or \$1 for three copies, Cash.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1903.

HIRANO WATER.

THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.

PURE, SPARKLING, INVIGORATING

THE LEADING MINERAL WATER OF THE EAST.

Bottled in Japan by H. E. REYNELL & CO.

BEWARE OF JAPANESE IMITATIONS.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1903. [3017]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sundays excepted to receive and deliver perishable goods.

W. M. PARLANE, Manager.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1903. [65]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HUMPHREY'S ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of HUMPHREY'S ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, Nos. 38 and 40, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong; THIS DAY (SATURDAY) the 31st day of OCTOBER, 1903, at Noon, when the Subjoined Resolutions will be proposed, viz.:

1. That the Capital of the Company be increased from \$1,00,000 (divided into 100,000 shares of \$10 each) to \$1,500,000 (divided into 150,000 shares of \$10 each) by the creation of 50,000 new shares of \$10 each to be offered and if accepted to be allotted to the present shareholders of the Company at par in the ratio and proportion of one new share for every two old shares in the Company held by the respective shareholders thereof, the amount payable on each of such new shares respectively to be paid at such time or times, and in such manner as the Company by its General Managers may hereafter determine.

2. That Article No. 82 of the Articles of Association of the Company be cancelled and the following Article substituted therefor:

"The remuneration of the General Managers shall be \$1,000 per annum (which shall cover office rent but not salaries of Secretary and other employees) and a commission of 5 per cent. of the net profits of the Company for each year that such profits amount to 7 per cent. of the Capital of the Company."

Should the above Resolutions be duly passed they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated this 31st day of October, 1903.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

General Managers. [2305]

HUMPHREY'S ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 4935 for Fifty shares, numbered 61,851—61,900 inclusive, standing in the register in the name of Capt. Donald Fiddes TULLOCH, R.A., of Hongkong, having been lost, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that under the said Certificate be produced at the offices of the Company, 38 and 40 Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, before 25th November, 1903, a new certificate for the said shares will be issued and the old certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1903. [2361]

AUCTION

PUBLIC AUCTION.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

RE THE TACK-LEE FIRM, BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER AND TRUSTEE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY,

the 2nd NOVEMBER, at 3 P.M., at LAI-ON'S GOLOWN, 95, West Point.

THE FOLLOWING QUANTITY OF ASSORTED MATERIALS, comprising—

42 Rolls 70 to 75 lbs. weight per roll, 40 yards long by 1 yard wide.

83 Rolls 20 yards long by 1 yard wide, Pin Fa Matting.

126 Rolls 30 yards long by 1 yard wide, Pin Fa Coloured Matting.

10 Rolls 40 yards long by 1 yard wide, Hop Fa Coloured Matting.

2 Rolls 40 yards long by 1 yard wide, Cheung Kai Coloured Matting.

20 Rolls 40 yards long by 1 yard wide, Cheung Kai Coloured Matting (superior quality).

8 Rolls 30 yards long by 1 yard wide, Cheung Kai Coloured Matting.

28 Rolls 40 yards long by 1 yard wide, Cheung Kai Coloured Matting.

27 Rolls 40 yards long by 1 yard wide, Cheung Kai Coloured Matting.

137 Rolls 40 yards long by 1 yard wide, Tang Cheung Matting.

30 Rolls 40 yards long by 1 yard wide, Cheung Kai Matting (superior quality).

955 Rolls.

TERMS.—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1903. [2365]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS of the above Club will be held in the CITY HALL on MONDAY, 22nd NOVEMBER, at 4 P.M.

By Order,

T. F. HOUGH,

Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1903. [2305]

CARTRIDGES.

IMPORTED EVERY MONTH, THEREFORE ALWAYS FRESH.

ELEY'S, SCHULZETZ, ALBERITE and KYNOCK'S SPORTING CARTRIDGES, 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20 BORE and NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT in all Sizes, Nos. 10 to 25 SSSG. AIR GUNS and AMMUNITION in Variety.

WM. SCHMIDT & CO.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1902. [1]

NOTICE.

QUAN WAH & CO., GRANITE MERCHANT CONTRACTORS.

Dealers in

MARBLE and GRANITE MONUMENTS.

No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Estimates, Design & Prices on Application.

All descriptions of Granite for Export.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1903. [204]

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM

OF DENTISTRY.

DR. M. H. CHAUN,

37, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1903. [2493]

INTIMATIONS

(ABBREVIATED) PROSPECTUS OF THE HONGKONG BREWERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated under

SPORTING NOTES.

It is unfortunate that the match which was to have been played on the Cricket Ground today has fallen through, and that we have to wait a little longer before we see the first encounter between the Club and the Garrison. In its stead a game between a Service and a Civilian team has been arranged, the latter side not being fully made up yet. Only three of the late Interport champions appear, all in the civilian team, while the Service eleven includes eight military and three naval men. The excitement will be rather mild probably. The first Club v. Garrison game should be worth watching, though, apart from Lancashire, the Garrison is hardly as strong as it has been in some recent years; but Lancashire is half a side in himself, and Chichester, Davies, Rimington and a few more can be relied on to give him support. The Club XI. naturally is looked on as stronger just now than it has been for some time.

The Hongkong Cricket League, which should do a lot of good for local second-class cricket, commenced operations with the drawn game between the Civil Service and Craigengower Clubs, which are two of the strongest Happy Valley teams. Entries for the League, however, only close to-day, so that the exact number of entries for the competition is not known yet. The League ought to be able to put a strong carded eleven into the field at the end of the season, and even give the H.K.C.C. a game.

The Rugby section of the H.K.F.C. met with a bad blow to their hopes on Thursday, when the fifteen from H.M.S. Glory defeated them by a try to nil. The Club is weak at half back (how much we miss the loss of Faddy!), and in week-day matches is hardly likely to get a good representation in other departments. As the Glory men were so badly beaten at Singapore only a week before, it is the reverse of encouraging that they beat us; and it must be confessed that their team is not as strong as it was last year. Clark leaves next week, which will still further enfeeble the Club's side. Evidently a big effort is required if there is to be a successful Rugby season. The Associationists, on the other hand, are looking forward to a much better record than last year's. It might somewhat unkindly be said that they may well do so. Strong recruits were badly wanted last season. There seems a possibility that some at least have been found. Ancott, for instance, at full back, seems a promising addition, if not another Russell. If the forward line can settle down the Club might do well. The Shield competition will come on about the end of the year, the first round probably commencing after Christmas, as was the case last year. To-day the H.K.F.C. meets the regimental team of the Shrewsbury Foresters, a rather severe test, seeing that two or three of the Club team are in Camp at Stonecutters' and that Cooper is on the sick list.

At the Wigwam Club during the week, Boyd and Murphy beat Worcester and Swan in the Doubles, and Tibbey beat Coppin in the "B" Singles. H. Hancock has to meet Birmingham in the Championship; but he does not appear to have quite shaken off his dengue fever, which is not calculated to improve his play. The Doubles and "B" Singles are also in the final stage, Birmingham and Humphreys having to encounter Boyd and Murphy in the former, and Lawson and Tibbey coming together in the latter.

The Hongkong Gun Club's championship will be shot off soon. It is to be hoped that the event will take place before H.E. Sir Henry Blake leaves, so as to give him a chance of carrying off a prize for which he has already tried twice and only been defeated on the shoot-off. Last year, when the championship, by the way, was held on the 6th, 7th, and 8th October, Sir Henry Blake and Captain Cadogan tied with 17 out of 20 birds, but the Fusilier showed brilliant form in the shoot-off, breaking 20 birds in succession against the Governor's 18.

To-day sees the opening cruise of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club and a Ladies' Race. To-morrow the first club race will be sailed. Special interest attaches to this in yachting circles locally, on account of the expectations formed about the two new yachts *Elspeth* and *Aileen*. With them to compete with the *Dione* and *Vernon*, racing should be better this year than ever it was in the Colony.

There is at last a stir in the bowling world, the German Club having issued a challenge to the Hongkong, present holders of the joint trophy. With their new alleys, which must be a handicap to the Hongkong Club bowlers, Germans should stand a good chance; but they have lost some of their test men.

The Shanghai Regatta, at which Hongkong once hoped to compete, begins on Monday. In the International Eights only Ireland and Germany are able to put on crews, the Irishmen being the favourites. In the International Fours England and Scotland also have crews, the English and Germans and the Scots and Irish meeting in the first heat. The German four are fancied and are reported confident of repeating last year's victory.

I read recently in a Shanghai paper of American propensities that the Municipal Council have tabooed boxing. "Well," remarked the paper, "there wasn't much to taboo, come to think of it. For months past uncounted affrays have been palmed off on local layers of the meanly art, engineered by cooks, plug-uglies, and a select corps of the too-lazy-to-work brigade who have hattered to their hearts' content on the credulity and gullibility of a section of Shanghai's populace to whom God has given money without bestowing at the same time even

a slight idea of its value." Hongkong may be nervous, I should imagine, lest the "oks, plug-uglies," etc., should rush here to town; now that they have lost Shanghai. But, as a matter of fact, there is still less genuine hostility to be seen here than in Shanghai. By the way, Jack Grace of notorious memory, has been favouring Colombo with a visit. The late Colombo papers say that he is waiting for the first convenient steamer for England; he went as far as Bangalore with McAlpine when he discovered that he had "just about had enough of it." Well, Hongkong had enough of him.

The late John Crossland, the Lancashire bowler, was in his 51st year. A Nottingham man by birth, he was associated in first-class cricket with Lancashire, appearing first for that county in 1870. In 1882 he was the most dangerous fast bowler in England. In the season and afterwards he met with great success; but he will be remembered not so much for what he did in the cricket field as for the controversy to which his delivery gave rise. The Lancashire committee upheld him, and maintained that he was a fair bowler, but the majority of experts condemned him as undoubtedly a thrower. Matters reached a climax in 1885, when Kent—at the instigation of Lord Harris, then their captain—declined to play their return match with Lancashire. A little later in the same season, while the dispute was still at its height, Crossland suddenly dropped out of the Lancashire eleven, it being found that he had broken his residential qualification. This closed his connection with first-class cricket; but he went on playing in small matches, giving up the game about four years ago. It is recorded that the vigour of his expletives which is characteristic of the North-country mining man remained with Crossland throughout his cricket career. On one occasion the Rev. Vernon Royle, who was folding as usual at cover, warned "Jack" that the batsman then on his way from the pavilion was a parson, and to be guarded in his remarks. Crossland evidently felt unequal to lengthened restraint, so he told Mr. Royle that the only thing to be done was to adroitly well knock the padre's pulpit over, which he proceeded to do first ball.

OMPAK.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE VOLUNTEER CAMP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Stonecutter's, 30th October.

SIR.—I quite sympathise with Sergt. Wilcox in most matters concerning which he wrote to you on Wednesday, the 24th inst., and I think

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 29, JELUNGA, British steamer, 3,360, A. J. Windbank, Rangoon, Penang and Singapore 18th October, General—JAC DINS, MATTHEWS & CO.
Oct. 30, HAILOONG, British str., 763, J. W. Evans, Swatow 29th October, General—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.
Oct. 31, HINGNO, British str., 1,530, W. E. Tegel (Java) 20th October, Sugar—JAS DINE, MATTHEWS & CO.
Oct. 30, JAVA, British str., 4,03, S. Bachman, Foochow 28th October, General—P. & S. N. CO.
Oct. 30, PHONTO, German str., from Canton.
Oct. 30, TAHOA, British str., 1,514, R. C. D. Bradley, Swatow 29th October, Ballast—JARDINE, MATTHEWS & CO.

CLEARANCES AT THE HAMPDEN MASTERS OFFICE.

30th October.
Bourbon, British str., for S. Iagon.
Hai long, British str., for Swatow.
Hipsang, British str., for Shanghai.
Pronto, German str., for Shanghai.
Rohilla Maru, Japanese str., for Manila.
Rubi, British str., for Manila.
Sueria, German str., for Kobe.
Taro Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.
Wakamatsu Maru, Japanese str., for Moji.

DEPARTURES.

31st October.
BEDOUIN, British str., for Manila.
BOMBAY MARU, Japanese str., for Kobe.
CARL DIEDERICHSEN, Ger. str., for Hoihow.
CHIENHUA, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
HAMBURG, German str., for Shanghai.
HANOI, French str., for Hoihow.
HUN, French str., for Hoihow.
LOONGSANG, British str., for Manila.
PHILIPPIAN, German str., for Bangkok.
TYE, Norwegian str., for Canton.
WOOSUNG, British str., for Swatow.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

30th October.
ABERDEEN DOCKS—Lilliburne, U.S.A.T.
Wright, Hercules, Turac, Dr. H. J. Kinn, Paul Reeve, Athlone, Rialto, Cosmopolitan Dock—Tainan.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Jako*, from Foochow 29th Oct., experienced strong N.E. gale down coast to Lamock; then weather moderated to fresh wind and fine.

The British steamer *Hai long*, from Swatow 29th Oct., had fresh N.E. wind and moderate sea; from thence to port fresh northwardly breeze, fine weather but hazy. Ship in Swatow—Tuttle, Nanhai, and Foochow.

The British steamer *Huang*, from Tegel (Java) 20th Oct., had very heavy N.W. swell after leaving Cabra Island; then strong N.E. winds and high sea, shipping quantities of water fore and aft. Oct. 25th spoke a sailing ship, unable to distinguish signals correctly, believe them to be TSKP, British, in lat. 2.59 N. and long. 110.57 E.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW.
THE Company's Steamship.

"HAICHING."

Captain Passmore, will be despatched for the above ports TO-DAY, the 31st inst., at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1903. [29414]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL (WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PHILIPPINE PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1903.

"KURDISTAN"

About 1st Oct.

"RICHMOND CASTLE"

10th Nov.

"ORONO"

1st Dec.

"LOWTHER CASTLE"

12th Dec.

"SIKH"

22nd Dec.

For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & CO. LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1903. [29415]

FOR CHEMULPO, DALNY AND PORT ARTHUR.

(Calling at SHANGHAI)

THE Steamship

"PRONTO."

Captain Grandt, will be despatched for the above port to or about the 1st November, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong, 21st October 1903. [29416]

FOR MANILA.

THE Steamship

"TEUCER."

Captain P. R. Silverlock, will be despatched for the above port on or about the 30th instant.

Good Accommodation for Cabin Passengers at reduced rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

DODWELL & CO. LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1903. [29417]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR."

Captain A. Stewart, will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 3rd November, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSON & CO. LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1903. [29418]

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENT

in CHINA AND JAPAN for the above Liners are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. Its forthcoming service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailing from CALCUTTA for CAPE Ports every fortnight. For Freight and further particulars, apply to

DODWELL & CO. LIMITED,

General Agents for China and Japan.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1897.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT ARR'D TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	BRIT. STR.	S. BACHAM	P. & O. S. N. CO.	TO-DAY.	TO-DAY, AT NOON.
LONDON, &c. VIA PORTS OF CALL	BRIT. STR.	G. PHILIPS	P. & O. S. N. CO.	TO-DAY.	TO-DAY, AT NOON.
TANTALUS	BRIT. STR.		BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.	10th Nov.	24th Nov.
EXCEPHENUS	BRIT. STR.		BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.	13th Dec.	13th Dec.
ACHILLES	BRIT. STR.		BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.	14th Nov.	14th Nov.
CANADA	GER. STR.	WAGNER	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINER	3rd Nov.	1st P.M.
YARDA	FRON. STR.		MESSENGERIES MARITIMES	15th Nov.	8th Dec.
MASSILLE	BRIT. STR.		BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.	15th Nov.	8th Dec.
MASSILLE & LIVERPOOL	BRIT. STR.		BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.	15th Nov.	8th Dec.
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MASSILLE & HAMBURG	BRIT. STR.		BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.	15th Nov.	8th Dec.
MASSILLE & LIVERPOOL	BRIT. STR.		BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.	15th Nov.	8th Dec.
MASSILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP	BRIT. STR.		BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.	15th Nov.	8th Dec.
MASSILLE & HAMBURG	BRIT. STR.		BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.	15th Nov.	8th Dec.
MASSILLE & LIVERPOOL	BRIT. STR.		BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.	15th Nov.	8th Dec.
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AND SUMATRA PORTS.

OUTWARDS.

STEAMERS	DATE
“DANFA”	On 31st October.
“ULYSSES”	On 7th November.
“ACHILLES”	On 14th November.
“PROMETHEUS”	On 21st November.
“PELEUS”	On 28th November.
“DARDANUS”	On 5th December.
“YANGTSE”	On 12th December.

HOMewardS.

STEAMERS	TO SAIL
“TANTALUS”	On 10th November.
“NINGCHOW”	On 15th November.
“POLYPHEMUS”	On 24th November.
“HYSON”	On 8th December.
“ACHILLES”	On 15th December.
“PROMETHEUS”	On 22nd December.
“DARDANUS”	On 5th January.

Taking cargo for Liverpool at London rates.

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STEAMERS	TO SAIL
“OANFA”	On 2nd November.
“PELEUS”	On 30th November.

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[10-12]

Hongkong, 24th October, 1903.

**CHINA NAVIGATION CO.
LIMITED.**

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMOY and MANILA	“KAI FONG”	On 31st October.
ILIGO	“WUCHANG”	On 31st October.
KOBE	“TSINAN”	On 3rd November.
SHANGHAI	“KANSU”	On 5th November.
MANILA	“SUNGKUANG”	On 11th November.
MANILA	“TSINAN”	On 16th November.
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY	“TSINAN”	On 16th November.
ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIENS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	“TSINAN”	On 16th November.

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[11]

Hongkong, 31st October, 1903.

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BOSTON TOWBOAT CO.

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VICTORIA B.C. AND TACOMA
VIA
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing Date.
SHAWMUT	9,606	W. M. Smith	Saturday, November 14th
“OLYMPIA”	2,837	A. Dixon	Wednesday, November 25th
“TACOMA”	2,812	M. Ridley	Tuesday, December 15th
“VICTORIA”	3,502	V. Trusbridge	Saturday, December 19th
TREMONT	9,606	T. W. Green	Thursday, December 24th
LYRA	4,417	G. V. Williams	Thursday, January 21st

* Have no second class accommodation. + Cargo only.

FOR MANILA.

The largest, steadiest, and most comfortable steamers for Manila.

S.S. TREMONT 9,606 tons. | T. W. Garlick About 28th November

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PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

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QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.**

Hongkong, 19th October, 1903.

[17]

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NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
OSTASIATISCHER FRACHTDAMPFER DIENST.**

Taking cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, BOTTEEDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS in the LEVANTINE, BLACK SEA and BALTIc PORTS, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES
SAXONIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG	On 3rd Nov. Freight.
Capt. Brehmer	(Calling at Singapore and Penang)	On 3rd Nov. Freight.
CANADIA	ANTWERP and HAMBURG	On 14th Nov. Freight.
Capt. Wagner	(Calling at Singapore and Colombo)	On 14th Nov. Freight.
MARBURG	HAMBURG	On 21st Nov. Freight.
Capt. Stern	(Calling at Singapore and Colombo)	On 21st Nov. Freight.
SUEZIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG	On 1st Dec. Freight.
Capt. Borch	(Calling at Singapore and Penang)	On 1st Dec. Freight.
ARAGONIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG	On 15th Dec. Freight.
Capt. Forst	(Calling at Singapore and Colombo)	On 15th Dec. Freight.
NURNBERG	HAVRE and HAMBURG	On 29th Dec. Freight.
Capt. Jähnig	(Calling at Singapore and Penang)	On 29th Dec. Freight.
AMBRIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG	On 5th Jan. Freight.
Capt. Duckstein	(Calling at Singapore and Colombo)	On 5th Jan. Freight.

For further particulars, apply to

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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

CHINA COMMERCIAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. “CHINGWO.”

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, KOBE AND MOJI.

“CHINGWO.” Captain Parkinson, will be despatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 4th November, at NOON.

For Freight, apply to Company's Office, No. 20, Des Vosse Road.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1903. [2843]

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THE Steamship

“ANTENOR.”

Captain Macanzini, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 12th November, at NOON.

At Bombay the Steamship is discharging in Victoria Dock.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1903. [2843]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS and taking through cargo to ADLADELA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.

THE Steamship

“EMPIRE.”

Captain P. T. Holm, will be despatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 18th November.

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This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

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GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1903. [2844]

THE AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR NEW YORK VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

“HERMISTON.” Captain W. T. Bain,

will be despatched on or about WEDNESDAY, the 18th NOVEMBER.

For Freight, &c., apply to

SHEW IN, JONES & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1903. [2855]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

“SUEVIA.”

Captain Böck, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from the Godowns.

This Godown is situated at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk.

The cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 22nd instant.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

FOR XMAS AND NEW-YEAR PARCELS (via Gibraltar).—Parcels for the United Kingdom posted before 3 p.m. on Friday, the 6th November, are due in London about the 12th December, and those posted before 3 p.m. on Friday, the 20th November, are due in London about the 23rd December.

The following postage will be collected.—

For a Parcel not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight—50 cents

" " " " " lbs. " 50

With an additional 50 cents. Parcels may be sent via Brindisi, and if posted before 3 p.m. on Friday, the 20th November, are due in London about the 20th December, and those posted before 3 p.m. on Friday, the 4th December, are due in London about the 3rd January, 1909.

All Parcels containing Jewellery, or any article of Gold or Silver, must be Insured, and all Insured Parcels must be sealed. The seals must bear the impression of a private mark.

Senders of Parcels are requested to post them a few days in advance.

The Dardanelles with the American Mail of the 7th inst., left Yokohama on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at daylight, and may be expected here on or about Wednesday, the 4th prox.

MAILS WILL CLOSE

FOR THE DAILY MAIL

PMR DATE

Swatow	Hailong	Saturday, 31st, 8.00 A.M.
Quang Chow Wan	Chinkong	Saturday, 31st, 9.00 A.M.
Rohilla Maru	Rohilla Maru	Saturday, 31st, 9.00 A.M.
Manila	Hong	Saturday, 31st, 9.30 A.M.
Canton	Suerte	Saturday, 31st, 10.00 A.M.
Yokohama and Kobe	Taizzi	Saturday, 31st, 10.00 A.M.
Manila	Java	Saturday, 31st, 10.00 A.M.
Singapore and Colombo	Datian Maru	Saturday, 31st, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui	Kintshu Maru	Saturday, 31st, 10.00 A.M.
Singapore, Colombo and Bombay	Kaifong	Saturday, 31st, 11.00 A.M.
Amoy and Manila	Chusang	Saturday, 31st, 11.00 A.M.
Singapore, Sourabaya and Samarang		

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HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO

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Macao

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Holbo, Shanghai, Chinkong, Dalny and Port Arthur

Swatow and Amoy

Trishan

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Wingfield

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Longyuan

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Registration, 10.00 A.M.

(Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.)

Letters, 11.00 A.M.

Saturday, 31st, 1.00 P.M.

Saturday, 31st, 1.15 P.M.

Saturday, 31st, 2.00 P.M.

Saturday, 31st, 4.00 P.M.

Saturday, 31st, 5.00 P

THE PREMIER ON MACEDONIA.

The following letter was written last month by the Prime Minister to the Archbishop of Canterbury, concerning the situation in the Balkans:—

September 24th, 1903.

My dear Archbishop.—Your letter, giving me an account of the growing anxiety among Churchmen lest any step should be omitted which might diminish the suffering of the Macedonian population, has caused me no surprise. I entirely sympathise with the feelings of horror and indignation which the present position of affairs in South-Eastern Europe must excite in the heart of every humane man; and I can well understand the desire to give overt expression, by public meetings or otherwise, to the burning sentiments of repulsion which recent events have so unhesitatingly justified. Nor do I offer objection to this course. I would not, if I could, put any check upon the action of those with whose aims (if I understand them rightly) I am in complete accord; provided always that action is according to knowledge. If it be not so, we run a serious danger of leaving unremedied the ills we see, and adding to them others, the possibility of which we have, in our haste, most culpably ignored.

There are some salient elements in the present situation too often forgotten, which it is yet of the utmost importance that those who desire (as do those for whom you speak) not merely to talk about Macedonian wrongs, but to cure them, should have present to their minds. It must be remembered that we have not now to deal with the simple case but too familiar in our experience—the case, I mean, of mis-government and oppression by Turkish officials of a more or less homogeneous Christian population. The problem is in Macedonia complicated by the fact that the Christian population is itself rent into fragments by differences of race, aggravated by differences of religion; and that, in addition to all the ills inflicted by a corrupt and incapable administration, by an ill-paid and indisciplined soldiery, and by a detestable system of taxation, we have to reckon with all the ills which, in a population not fully imbued with Western ideas of humanity, rival sects and rival nationalities do not scruple to inflict upon one another.

Now, what instrument is there to be found by which the situation thus created may be dealt with? The one marked out, alike by international precedent and by international policy, is the "Concise of Europe"—the common action of the Great Powers signatories to the Treaty of Berlin. But this common action, even when the Powers are in general harmony, must, at the best, be slow; and if they are dealing with a complex administrative problem, may easily be, not only slow but ineffective. It was surely, then, a matter for congratulation when Russia and Austria, acting with the authority of Europe, proposed to press on the Porte a scheme of reforms for these unhappy provinces. The scheme may not have gone as far as that which His Majesty's Government would have proposed had they been the sole arbiters of the situation. It may have fallen far short of Macedonian aspirations, as it certainly did of theoretical perfection. But its very limitations brought it more within the circuit of practical politics; and he would be a bold critic who should confidently assert that more would have been got, and more quickly, if more had been proposed. Who can doubt that, if the scheme had been earnestly pressed by the Porte and frankly accepted by the populations concerned, the world might have been spared the horrors which have since been witnessed?

Neither of these conditions was fulfilled. The Porte was evasive and dilatory. As usual, it failed to see that the policy of humanity was the policy also of wisdom; while the Macedonian revolutionists, on their side, seem to have deliberately done their best to drive the Turk into taking military action, and at the same time to furnish him with an excuse for deferring the execution of reforms. This they did at the very moment when the intervention of Austria and Russia gave reasonable ground for hoping that some remedy more effectual than empty professions would be applied to their country's ills. Their responsibility is great indeed.

And here I must make an observation on a point which is sometimes lost sight of. I have often heard it said that those who criticise the methods of the revolutionary committees forget the provocation to which they have been subjected. So far as I at least am concerned, this is not so. We have to pass judgment on men, not on angels. And if outrage is not with outrage, and brutality with brutality, we may regret, but we cannot wonder, and can hardly blame. But, as I read the history of the last unhappy year, the revolutionary committees have done more than this, and worse. They have deliberately set themselves to work violence, not for the purpose of repelling the violence of their opponents, but for the purpose of provoking it. They thought, and with but too much reason, that, if Turkey was compelled in self-defence to send in large bodies of troops, excess would assuredly be committed which would justly excite general horror. They have not shrank from crimes against the innocent in order to play upon the sympathies of the world.

For my own part, I can no more bring myself to believe that methods like these are morally tolerable than I can bring myself to speak without indignation of the misgovernment which is quoted as their excuse. Between the two the very organisation of social life is lapsing into dissolution; nor does it seem to possess any resources of recuperative vigour, which may enable it to throw off the mortal maladies by which it is assailed. What, in these circumstances, should be the policy of this country? In the opinion of the Government, the following

are chief among the considerations which should guide us at the present juncture.

We bear in mind that the difficulties of the task have a two-fold origin. They arise partly from the complicated international problems which the Macedonian question raises. Neither Russia, nor Austria, nor Turkey can remain indifferent to territorial redistributions in the Peninsula; while Greece, Bulgaria, Servia, Rumania, are all profoundly interested in the fate of a province whose Christian population is made up of all four nationalities.

These external complications are doubled by internal ones. The population of Macedonia, though drawn from many sources, is not, in the fullest sense of the term, a mixed population. It is for the most part segregated into villages or districts, each of which may be homogeneous, and differ from its nearest neighbour, in speech, in religion, and in race. Omitting smaller elements, we may say that more than a third of the population is Mahomedan; that, of the remainder, the two most considerable constituents are the Bulgarians, who in religion are Exarchists (these constitute, I believe, the largest group of all), and the Greeks, who in religion are Patriarchists. All suffer under Turkish misrule; all would gain immensely by reform. But, while the Mahomedans would be terror-stricken at being placed under Christian domination, the Exarchist Christians persecute the Patriarchist Christians, often, I fear, with much cruelty, and the Greeks, both in and out of Greece, would rather find protection for their race and religion under the rule of the Sultan than be left to fight the matter out with the Bulgarians under a scheme of unfettered autonomy. It is this fundamental divergence between the distribution of soots and peoples in Macedonia, on the one hand, and Bulgaria and Eastern Rumania on the other, which renders so irrelevant the regrets which we hear as to the exclusion, in 1888, of Macedonia from the Greater Bulgaria.

It is with a problem thus unique in its character and difficulty that Europe has to deal. I cannot think that any man of sober judgment can doubt that the last hope of dealing with it lies in the continued co-operation of Austria and Russia, strengthened by the support and aided by the advice of the other signatories to the Treaty of Berlin. They possess, if only in virtue of their geographical position, an incomparable influence over the antagonistic forces by which the Balkan Peninsula is rent. No other nation, or group of nations, can do the work as well. No other nation or group of nations could do it at all, if Austria and Russia were suspicious or hostile. From this it follows that our best hope at present of ameliorating the condition of Macedonia, as well as of avoiding international complications, is to support the two Powers. We are obviously not precluded by this support from offering suggestions. We have offered them, and shall continue to offer them when fitting opportunity presents itself. But it would be folly to forget that there are occasions—and this is one of them—when two Powers are stronger, for executive purposes, than three; when, indeed, every addition to numbers carries with it a corresponding diminution of efficiency.

These, then, are the principles by which the Government is directing its policy in the Near East. I do not doubt that they are in accordance with the interests of this country; but they obtain an even higher sanction from the fact that in obedience to them at present to be found the best hope of improving the condition of Macedonia, and the surest security for European peace.

Pray believe me yours very sincerely,
ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR.

A, PEACE FLAG.

The Universal Peace Congress which sat last month at Rouen has been torn into conflicting factions by the introduction, or rather by the hint of the introduction, of a design for an international peace flag. At the congress at Monaco it was decided to appoint a committee to consider the question of an international peace flag. The Prince of Monaco went on a visit to the German Emperor at Kiel, and one evening at dinner suggested to him the idea of designing a peace flag. The Emperor took the menu, decorated with a picture of his latest battleship, and on the back drew a rough design. Delighted with his success, the Prince of Monaco assured the Imperial draghtaman that there would be no difficulty in arranging for the acceptance of the flag at the Peace Congress, and charged himself with the mission. Thus it happens that on a question felt by all the congress to be one of minor importance so great a combat has been raised. The Prince of Monaco has to justify his promise to the Emperor and try his hardest to secure the acceptance of the flag. Some rumour of the Emperor's act having leaked out, several of the Austrian papers published caricatures containing suggestions for the design, none of them very complimentary to the author. This decided the Emperor not to acknowledge the flag until it had been accepted, and thus to the curious position of the war-lord of Europe designing a peace flag was added that of his being afraid to stand sponsor to it. All this added to the difficulties of the Prince of Monaco, and even the fact that he had come round in his yacht to Rouen to assist in influencing public opinion in his favour could not prevent a great deal of opposition. The members of the congress complained that they had had no notice of the flag, nor were they aware of the design. Although the Emperor was not officially named as author, the fact soon became common property. This led many to express their view that, even were a flag necessary, they could not approve of one produced under such auspices and presented to the congress in such a fashion. The German delegates were not ready to support the flag, had while some of the French were ready to acquiesce

"for State reasons," as they put it, there was a strong body against it. The general sentiment was in favour of postponing any discussion, but this would not suit the Prince of Monaco nor relieve him of his self-imposed duty to the Emperor. So the conflict degenerated into an unseemly scramble of lobbying and even worse, though much of the value of the Emperor's flag had been lost by the adoption unanimously by the congress of the colours of a peace flag, already in use in America, as those to be used in the peace education of children. This success for the American flag was due to the eloquence of Mme. Soverine. The Emperor's flag seems rather too complicated to secure its easy adoption. On a red ground there is a cross in white having at the centre of its arms a red four-pointed star. In the top corner near the pole are to be placed the national colours of the nation using the flag. There are to be smaller white stars on the red ground equal in number to the nations adopting the flag. If desired the word "Pax" may be inserted in the large red star—there were French delegates who suggested "Alsace-Lorraine." The symbolism of the flag is obscure, but the reason for its creation is very easily understood. On a red ground small stars are to be placed in white according to the number of the nations accepting the flag. In the design as shown to the Peace Congress there were 16 stars.

FOR SALE.

6 EIGHT TOR," The PEACE FLAG. This is an opportunity which very seldom offers of buying a really first-class Peak property. For particulars, apply to—

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6 Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, 6th October, 1903. [289]

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GROSSMANN & CO.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1903. [289]

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Hongkong, 3rd July, 1903.

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HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31ST, 1903

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Omitting smaller elements, we may say that more than a third of the population is Mahomedan; that, of the remainder, the two most considerable constituents are the Bulgarians, who in religion are Exarchists (these constitute, I believe, the largest group of all), and the Greeks, who in religion are Patriarchists.

All suffer under Turkish misrule; all would gain immensely by reform.

But, while the Mahomedans would be terror-stricken at being placed under Christian domination, the Exarchist Christians persecute the Patriarchist Christians, often, I fear, with much cruelty, and the Greeks, both in and out of Greece, would rather find protection for their race and religion under the rule of the Sultan than be left to fight the matter out with the Bulgarians under a scheme of unfettered autonomy.

This success for the American flag was due to the eloquence of Mme. Soverine. The Emperor's flag seems rather too complicated to secure its easy adoption. On a red ground there is a cross in white having at the centre of its arms a red four-pointed star. In the top corner near the pole are to be placed the national colours of the nation using the flag. There are to be smaller white stars on the red ground equal in number to the nations adopting the flag. If desired the word "Pax" may be inserted in the large red star—there were French delegates who suggested "Alsace-Lorraine."

The symbolism of the flag is obscure, but the reason for its creation is very easily understood.

On a red ground small stars are to be placed in white according to the number of the nations accepting the flag. In the design as shown to the Peace Congress there were 16 stars.

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European Supervision. Excellent Cuisine and Accommodation.

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14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (Entrance by Zetland Street),

Opposite Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Booksellers, Hongkong, 11th July, 1903. [1927]

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13 per annum on Fixed Deposits for 60 months.

14 per annum on Fixed Deposits for 66 months.

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27 per annum on Fixed Deposits for 144 months.

28 per annum on Fixed Deposits for 150 months.

29 per annum on Fixed Deposits for 156 months.

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31 per annum on Fixed Deposits for 168 months.

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